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NO. 24

Liquor is sold in 8,403 places in New York City.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the stitching and the inner cover material. The overall tone is warm and slightly yellowed, suggesting the age of the document.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the inner hinge and some stitching. The overall tone is warm and slightly yellowed.

1900

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

1967

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the stitching and the inner cover material. There is no text or other markings on the page.



# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1873.

## JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice, all kinds of printing, as follows:

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c., &c.

**OBITUARY NOTICES.**—From and after this date, obituary notices of more than five lines will be invariably charged at the same rate as advertisements.

**LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.**—Hereafter we will require cash in advance for all legal advertisements. Clerks of Courts, Attorneys, and others interested, will please take notice.

Governmental machinery have become so apparent since our "late unpleasantness" that it is the duty of the press of the country to sound the alarm and warn the people of every section of the great danger of centralization. The first notes of this danger were sounded last summer and fall, but were then considered by many as mere electioneering tricks, to further the ends of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats. At that time we joined in sounding the alarm, and now we are sorry to see that the danger is even more threatening.

The country is filled with administration, or, as they are called, "Government officials," who occasionally throw out a few hints about the instability of free governments and the tendency to an elective monarchy, which they seem to favor, professing to have no choice as to the "coming man," but leaning towards a strong government, supported by the military, if necessary. These are a few of the hints thrown out to feel the public pulse, and familiarize the people with the surroundings of imperialism.

The New York Herald has been agitating "Caesarism" as he calls the apparent preparation for a third term of Gen. Grant. It is even hinted that the great Centennial Jubilee at Philadelphia in 1876, will be the last anniversary of our independence, and that the Presidential election of that year will determine whether we are freemen or slaves to party, at the risk of jeopardizing our free institutions.

It is no easy matter to overcome the prejudices of 40,000,000 of freemen, in a few years; but it can be done by degrees and in an insidious manner.

For the past six years the South has been virtually ruled by federal bayonets, and by a class of adventurers who, insinuating themselves into the good graces of the colored population, misrepresented the people in the several Legislatures to the almost ruin of the States South. Every movement towards reform was thwarted, and the bayonet used to intimidate the people at the polls in some sections.

This tendency towards despotism has been gradually growing for years, even previous to the late war. The first indications were the disregard of the Constitutional safeguards thrown around the peculiar institutions of the South.

A civil war was the consequence, during which the despotic spirit was strengthened by arbitrary measures unheeded of in any civilized country. The remarks of Secretary Seward to Lord Lyons, on September 14th, 1861—"My Lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen of Ohio. I can touch the bell again and order the arrest of a citizen of New York. Can the Queen of England, in her dominions, do as much?"—were the first outspoken boasts of despotic power expressed in this country since 1776. After the war was over it was hoped these arrests would cease, but instead of this being the case, the country was overrun by detectives, who, upon the slightest pretext, arrested citizens, without even informing them of the reason. Petty spies of negroes was enough to cause respectable and law-abiding citizens to be incarcerated in filthy dungeons for months, before a hearing would be had, and even then discharged without any recourse as to damages for false imprisonment. In fact all the acts of reconstruction were of a humiliating character, and only submitted to by the people because they hoped time would change matters and things for the better. Alas! instead of bettering matters, each horde of officials increased the burdens of the South, and the individuality of the States was in a manner gone.

This third term Presidential movement is only another covert attack on our liberties, and we hope the people will arouse all over the country and in public meetings denounce this monstrous innovation on the old custom of electing a President for two successive terms only, or far better, insisting on the "one term" policy of the Liberal Republicans. A united movement of the people will do much to break the back of this new and dangerous political system, and assure to posterity our glorious free institutions unimpaired.

We expect that this centralization scheme has been the work of years, and has gradually insinuated itself into high places of trust, to the jeopardy of our liberties, and the best interests of the whole country. Let the people crush the monster ere it is too late.

## Pennsylvania Air Line.

This is the name for a new route from Washington to New York, which runs from Washington to Baltimore over the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, and thence by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, to Philadelphia, and thence by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, to New York.

The entire train goes through from Washington to New York and vice versa by steam.

Several advantages are offered by this New Route over the old line, being one hour quicker from Washington to Philadelphia and New York, and thus enables passengers for Boston and the New England States to make sure connections with the Sound Steamers, which is not often done at all by the old line.

The new line also makes sure connection with the Boat at Washington, both going North and returning, while the old line frequently misses this connection and always when it is at all behind time. This last point is a matter of great consequence to travelers going South, as it is not at all pleasant to have to lie over in Washington an entire day. One hour's difference in time in these fast days counts, and no doubt will make the line a favorite with business men, for with them time is emphatically money.

Advantages, the new line offers to the traveling public every inducement in the way of comfort. The equipment is entirely new and of the most elegant pattern and finish. The Pullman Palace Parlor Cars on the day trains and the Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on the Night Express are the very perfection of modern art and skill and leave nothing to be desired in their line. Every thing that human foresight can do has been done to insure to the traveler Safety, Comfort and Speed.

The line is commended to the patronage of the traveling public in the assurance that they will find it all that it is represented to be and more.

Ask for tickets to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., via Pennsylvania Air Line.

For further information address J. B. Greiter, Greensboro, N. C.

Recently several hundred Frenchmen called at Chiselhurst, to pay their respects to the ex-Empress Eugenie and her son. The occasion was sanctioned by all the solemnities of the Church. A formal Bonapartist address was read, and the Prince Imperial made a formal reply. For a young man, like the Prince Imperial, the reply was in good taste. Of course it was well prompted. "All for the people and by the people," were well chosen words, and the time must come when they will be remembered. The Count de Chambord may yet rule in and over France; but so long as the Hotel des Invalides contains the mortal remains of the First Napoleon and a living heir exists, the Empire must of the future. Chiselhurst, like St. Helena, will live, and France will not forget either the one or the other. Ideas rule France, and the Bonaparte speech of yesterday being very generally accepted as a good set-off against the Bourbonist movement of Count de Chambord.

**Election Returns.**  
Returns rather slow coming in. We give a few from neighboring counties:

YADKIN COUNTY.			
1st	For	988	against 7
2d	"	952	" 12
3d	"	982	" 17
4th	"	881	" 91
5th	"	888	" 22
6th	"	1014	" 10
7th	"	932	" 7
8th	"	876	" 8

DAYNE COUNTY.			
1st	For	456	against 254
2d	"	449	" 207
3d	"	452	" 255
4th	"	416	" 279
5th	"	444	" 259
6th	"	454	" 267
7th	"	447	" 258
8th	"	449	" 267

**THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.**—Enquiry having been made of us relative to the rumored surrender of the lease of the N. C. Railroad, we clip the following from the Raleigh News, which shows how the matter stands:

"The question of the validity of the North Carolina Road by the Richmond & Danville Road has been argued by able counsel, and is now pending in our Supreme Court. So also the question whether the Richmond & Danville Road has the authority to change the gauge is now before the courts. These being matters of law will be judicially decided, and the decision will be the law of the land."

The South has comparatively speaking but little interest in the award of premiums of the Vienna Exhibition. The United States Government receives a Grand Diploma (the highest prize) for display of Cotton and Cotton products. Eight additional diplomas of equal merit were distributed to various parties north. The U. S. Educational System was approved with honors.

**THE RALEIGH SENTINEL.**—This excellent paper entered upon its ninth volume a few weeks since. We learn the Sentinel is in a flourishing condition, and it deserves all the patronage it is receiving. Long may it wave, a terror to evil doers.

**MURDER.**—The dead body of the lad, Willie Carter, was found under the trestle over the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad over Swift Creek, last week. His mother and two colored boys have been arrested and committed to prison, as the guilty parties. Investigation is in progress.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**Spain.**  
Aug. 12.—The insurgents in Paraguay made an attack upon Asuncion, but were repulsed and driven off. Caballero and a number of other insurgent chiefs are reported to have left the country.

A treaty of Peace has since been signed by the governments of the Argentine Republic and Brazil.

**Cuba.**  
Havana, Aug. 12.—While a Spanish column was escorting several wagons, loaded with provisions, to Guanabacoa, it was attacked by a party of insurrectionists in ambush.

After a brief engagement the insurgents were repulsed. Several small engagements have taken place lately between the Spaniards and the insurrectionists at Siguanay, Calabazal and Yaguajay.

**England.**  
London, Aug. 13.—Rev. Newman Hall will shortly make a tour of the United States.

The Town Hall of Leeds was destroyed by fire on the night of the 12th instant. It was a spacious and elegant structure.

**France.**  
Paris, Aug. 13.—Victor Hugo's eloquent letter to the Duke de Broglie, urging the release of Henri Rochefort on account of literary eminence, resulted in the declaration of the Duke to interfere with the matter.

It is reported that Metz will be returned to France through the influence of Russia.

**Ireland.**  
Dublin, Aug. 12.—A desperate riot occurred on the 11th in a military camp on the Curragh of Kildare between two Irish militia regiments.

Several of the participants were killed and many received injuries.

**Sweden.**  
London, Aug. 12.—The town of Christianople, on Kalmar Sound, Sweden, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

**Spain.**  
Madrid, Aug. 12.—Contarès left Cartagena on Monday with 400 adherents, and made a bold effort to march to Madrid, hoping to find sympathy and fresh accessions on the way; but his band was met and dispersed by the national troops. Contarès escaped, but his capture is probable as cavalry are in pursuit. The latest accounts report Contarès, with a few followers, has succeeded in re-entering Cartagena, which is now his last refuge.

The Carlists have laid siege to Bilbao. The wife of Don Carlos has joined her husband and will share his fortunes in the field. The Carlist troops are wildly enthusiastic over the event.

**ROYAL HEADQUARTERS.**  
ALVANA, Aug. 9.  
Via London, Aug. 13, 1873.

The Spanish republican forces have abandoned all the fortified positions in Navarre, excepting only Pampeluna, Vittoria and Vergara.

With the exception of these cities and of Bilbao, the whole of the provinces of Spain is in the hands of the Carlists.

His Majesty the King of Spain (Don Carlos) is here. He has very few troops under his personal command, but is engaged in carefully observing every possible movement of the enemy, besides noting the execution of the field duty which his generals, Dorregaray, Velasco and Lissaraga, have been respectively ordered to operate.

Reports say that General Lissaraga has captured the town of Vergara, in Guipuzcoa, twenty miles from Tolosa.

The Carlists claim that this success is the most important they have had since the beginning of the campaign.

Aug. 13.—The Carlists have begun their long threatened attack on Berga.

Six hours after their batteries opened fire the city was burning in several places. Berga is situated within the Province of Barcelona, and is distant fifty-one miles north-west from that city. Its population is estimated at 8,000 persons. It has a garrison barracks, and embraces within its limits a hospital and several convents.

The vessel which landed a quantity of guns and ammunition at Fontarabie for the Carlists and was afterwards captured by a Spanish man-of-war, proved to be the British steam yacht Deerhound, well known as having rescued Capt. Sommes, of the Alabama from drowning after her engagement with the Kearsarge.

Aug. 15th.—Special cable dispatches to the New York Herald, from the scene of operations of the Carlists bring news of an advance movement of the Carlists upon Arragon. The column comprises five thousand men. Beyond capturing a few unimportant positions and levying contributions on the friends of the government little as yet has been accomplished. The Cortes is showing some vigor in calling eighty thousand of the reserves into the field, and with proper reinforcements the advance may be checked. Within the last fortnight the prospect has improved for the Republic, and neither Don Carlos nor Don Alfonso is certain of the Spanish throne.

**Germany.**  
London, Aug. 15, 1873.—Despatches from the various places in Germany where cholera prevails state that the disease is increasing in virulence.

**CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.**—This, one of the most reliable, best conducted and successful papers, has recently donned a new dress. May it continue to prosper.

The cost of the country of recent years, without counting the great conflagration of Chicago and Boston, has been more than enough to provide every city in the nation with a sufficient and efficient fire department.

## STATE ITEMS.

**Wilmington Murder.**  
The following, from the Wilmington Star, is the evidence of one of the boys, David Martin, who was present at the murder: Coming down by the railroad, he says one of the boys stopped and sharpened the blade of his knife on the front of the track, while Willie was walking ahead with the other boys. As they approached the side of the creek, winding along through this path the same boy put a short, heavy sapling. The other boys picked up rocks and bricks, a great many of which were scattered over the ground. Arriving at the spot, Willie and Jimmie stripped off and got in the creek. The other two stood on the shore. When Willie got tired he came ashore, upon which they threw his clothes into the creek. Willie, again went in after them, and after some little altercation succeeded in clambering up the bank and had spread them out on the bushes to dry, when he was struck over the head with the stick several times, also on the shoulder. Added by the blows, he staggered to the brink and then Jimmie pushed him in. The other boy, Billy, filled Willie's brooches legs with stones, and the boys threw these legs around Willie's neck as he was struggling near the bank. The weight of the stones carried him down.

The boys sat there on the bank watching some fifteen minutes, till the bubbles ceased to rise, and they knew he was dead. Then they took him by the shoulders and dragged him by the hands up the bank and turned him on his back. One of the boys fastened his foot around a sapling on the water's edge, reached down and with his knife mutilated the corpse, wrapping the separated flesh in a piece of paper and putting it in his pocket. They then took the body and, carrying it as far out as they could wade, they pushed it into the stream. They then attached the child's clothing to the brooches legs and flung them out opposite the tree as far as they could, and sank them there. When Willie was first struck on the head David says Willie said "I'll go home and tell my ma." One of the boys said, "Your ma got us to do it." David says he sat down at the head of the bottom close by where a large tree has been cut down and lies, while these things were going on.

**BOOBY AFFRAY.**—A serious affray occurred on Big Rock Creek, Mitchell county, last week. It seems that some horses had been stolen from the "range" on the Roan Mountain. Suspicion was attached to two men named Hill. One Troutman charged one of the Hills with it. The result was an affray between the Hills and Troutman and his two sons in which the elder Troutman had his skull fractured, and his injuries are thought to be mortal.

**Piedmont Press.**  
A monster rattlesnake bit Mr. Coffey of Watuga county, while reaping in his meadow a few mornings ago. The wound was corded tightly; and after eating some "rattlesnake master" (a wild weed that grows in the mountain, and is an infallible remedy), Mr. Coffey resumed his work and is now well.—Piedmont Press.

Last Sunday a week, the wheat stacks of Mr. Patrick Simpson, in the south part of Rockingham county was struck by lightning and his entire crop consumed, and his property seriously injured.—Enterprise.

**JOHN ALLEN KETCHY.**—The trial of this notorious criminal, charged with rape, has been concluded at the special court, now in session at Rowan, Judge Alberson presiding, resulting in his conviction.

We learn that Ketchy has appealed to the Supreme Court for a new trial.

Floyd Oxendine, mulatto, resident of Robeson county, was shot and killed near his father's residence on the 11th instant. Some think that the assassin was Stephen Lowrey, brother of Henry Berry Lowrey, whose widow Oxendine was to have married soon. Others think that he was killed by James Dial one of the party who was pursued some time ago by Oxendine and others into South Carolina. He was with young Wilson who shot Andrew Strong, and he has no doubt been pursued ever since by the avengers of Strong.

An Indian burying ground has been discovered on the island in the Yadkin river, near Trading Ford. The freshets in the Spring unearthed several relics and bones which led to the discovery.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: A gentleman from Memphis, who has been over a good portion of Tennessee and passed through Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, tells us that the best corn and cotton that he had seen this year were in that immediate section.

The Piedmont Press says: Richard Isaac and a negro boy were working in a mica mine tunnel on Plum Tree, in Mitchell county. By using a steel, instead of a wooden ramming rod, the fuse was cut and the result was, both of them were blown up. Both seriously injured, Isaac losing an eye.

The Greensboro Spokes and Handle Factory came near being destroyed by fire.

The Milton Chronicle says: A black eagle, measuring six feet seven and a half inches from tip to tip, was killed last Sunday by a colored man on the plantation of Mr. Gunn, a few miles from this place up the Dan River. We understand it had the most formidable claws—being the size of a man's hand.

The addition to the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum is completed, and the institution will open on Sept. 1st.

Cadet Calvin D. Cowles, of Charlotte, has been assigned to duty in the 23rd U. S. Infantry as Second Lieutenant.

A man named Blount King attempted to kill his wife in Goldsboro last Thursday, and failing to discover her hiding place, shot himself through the head, dying instantly.

Federal Court opens in Stateville on the 3d Monday in October, instead of September, as has been heretofore announced.

Two little boys were killed near Greensboro by falling off a wagon and being run over.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Prof. Melver, Superintendent of Public Instruction, returned to the city on Tuesday last from Elmira, New York, where he has been in attendance on the Fourteenth Annual meeting of the National Educational Association. The Professor informs us that there were about 500 delegates in attendance, representing 29 States of the Union.

## GENERAL NEWS.

**Rides for the Indians.**  
Whether supplying the Indians with food has a tendency to encourage the peace policy on the Western frontier, is a question that has frequently been discussed. At the War Department in Washington, on Monday, a report was received from Gen. Sheridan which enclosed another report made to him by a subordinate officer commanding a military post on the upper Missouri river, in the heart of the Indian country. This subordinate stated that a steamer had passed up the river laden with Government "rations," goods intended for supplies for the Indians, and among the cargo were a number of boxes marked "hardware," and "ironed" as his words were, hammers and other tools. An inspection of these boxes showed that they really contained two thousand Sharp's rifles, with a large stock of ammunition, they having been smuggled on board under cover of fraudulent invoices and marks.

General Sheridan, in forwarding this report, makes the remark that if it is the policy of the Government to furnish the Indians with firearms, the muzzle-loader will answer every purpose for hunting; but if they are to be put on an equality with the troops, and made superior to the frontier settlers, then he says, the purchase of the latest approved patterns of arms is probably the proper thing.

A Washington dispatch is quoted in language of General Sheridan is quoted in a Washington dispatch, and may or may not be faithfully reported, but his statement scarcely was necessary to show the folly of sending firearms into the Indian country. The Modocs had possession of the latest patterns and their stubborn resistance was known all over the world. The Indian problem is one of difficult solution, but its chief difficulty comes from the baseness of white men, whose efforts seem to be continually directed in some locality to stirring up and furnishing the means for strife in the hope of a little profit from it.

**The South at Vienna.**  
But while dwelling upon the South, we noted the admiration and interest which attended the imperial examination of the trophy of cotton which stands at the entrance of the west gate. Cotton in all forms gracefully built up and festooned, and twined into cunning shapes, forms this trophy. Cotton from New Orleans, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, and Memphis; notably a cotton plant in full bloom, furnished by a negro of Charleston, who had been a slave, but who brought hither this tree as a freedman to deck the trophy which awaits an Emperor. Here also we noted silk cocoons and expressions of moss and hemp and twine and works from the South, adding to the trophy, and showing that war, however it may have channeled and furrowed the fair fields of these noble Southern States, did not denude the life that dwelt in their soil nor the energy and genius of the men who cultivate their acres. All this profoundly interested Francis Joseph, who stood for some time examining the trophy—the banner, so it seemed, that proclaimed to the world that cotton was again king—a king no less because these, her tributaries and harvests and tokens of strength, are the work of freemen and not of slaves. Considering all things the South should be proud of her share in this American department. If all the States had done as well as Louisiana and Missouri many American cheeks would not have blushed, as in following the Emperor to-day they saw what America had done, and knew how much more proudly and grandly she could do.

**The Southern Debt Mostly Collected in Inquiry, Fraudulent and Void.**  
Some Dutch capitalists who had been induced to invest money in Florida State Bonds issued in aid of the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, recently wrote to the Attorney-General of that State, which does not pay interest on any of its bonds since the war, for information as to the value of the securities they hold. In reply, that functionary informed the bondholders that the State does not owe the sums of money indicated by their bonds; that there is no provision made by law for the assessment of a tax to pay either principal or interest; and moreover that such a law never will be passed. He further told his correspondents that the bonds were fraudulent issued, fraudulently signed, and fraudulently circulated; but he neglected to inform them, what is equally true, that the greater part of the enormous debts under which the Southern States are now staggering was as fraudulently contracted as that of Florida for the personal benefit of a set of the most shameless and rapacious thieves of whom the world has any account, all of whom have had every possible support and assistance in their plundering schemes from President Grant and his administration.

**Kentucky University, the Home of Henry Clay.**  
We take pleasure in calling attention to this great institution, located at Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, near Lexington, Kentucky. With its splendid location in such a beautiful and healthy place, and among such genial and hospitable people; with its large endowment and real estate amounting to nearly a million dollars; with its six distinct and regularly organized Colleges, in which young men can pursue a course of study adapted to almost any business of life; with its thirty able professors and instructors, and six hundred students from all parts of the continent; and especially with its cheap board and tuition, and the compensated labor department of its Agricultural and Mechanical College, in which young men may defray a portion of their expenses by labor on the farm or in the shops, and we cheerfully recommend that all who are seeking the best and cheapest advantages of education should send for a catalogue to J. B. Bowman, Regent, Lexington, Ky.

**The Pawnees Determined to Fight the Sioux.**  
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 15, 1873.—Advices from the Pawnee reservation, in Nebraska, say the Pawnees are preparing for war with the Sioux, in retaliation for the attack on them some days ago. They are said to have about six hundred warriors among themselves, and have invited the Ojibwa, Omahas, Yanktons and Poncas to join them, nearly all of whom have accepted the invitation, and at last accounts the Pawnees expect to muster 1800 warriors, and propose to prosecute a relentless war against the Sioux.

John Spelman, Reg., has severed his connection with the State Agricultural Journal.

The recently elected General Assembly of Kentucky will be composed as follows: Senate, 32 Democrats and 6 Republicans; House of Representatives, 81 Democrats and 19 Republicans. The Republicans gain two in the Senate, and the Democrats one in the House.

**The Grand Lodge of the United States.**  
of the I. O. O. F., meets in Baltimore on the 13th inst. Major Edwin Sales, of Raleigh, represents the Grand Lodge of this State, and Dr. J. H. Baker, of Toronto, the Grand Equippement.

**John H. Choate's Return.**  
A telegram from New York announces the death of the well-known George N. Sanders, who was a member of the Confederate States in Canada. He was a man of remarkable resource in the management of secret service, and many strange anecdotes are related of his methods of gaining information and conducting espionage during his agency in Canada. Since the war he has spent most of his time in Canada and Europe.

The wife of Senator Schurz is mentioned as having inherited \$170,000 from her uncle, who lately died in Germany.

The election in Kentucky, on Monday, for State Treasurer and members of the Legislature, passed off very quietly. The Democrats electing the Hon. James W. Tate, State Treasurer, and returning most of their candidates for the Legislature.

A Charleston Western Union Telegraph operator put \$45 words very legible on a postcard Tuesday and says he can make five hundred words better.

**Louisiana Paper Mills.**  
A Louisiana paper mill, situated on more than six thousand houses and stores in New Orleans.

In the Conservative Convention of Virginia last week, a resolution was unanimously adopted, declaring that in the opinion of the Conservative party of Virginia, the Internal Revenue Tax on tobacco, and ardent spirits, is onerous and oppressive, and ought to be repealed.

Heavy rain storms are reported in many parts of the North on Tuesday. In Philadelphia the storm was very severe, and did a great deal of damage.

Texas papers say that the recent rains will make a full crop of cotton in the Northern part of that State.

**WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 11, 1873.**  
On Sunday last, at Tauckhannock, Wyoming county, Sidney Major shot and killed in his garden a hawk which had been preying upon his chickens. Oscar Mills, who lived next door, was walking in his garden at the time, and three buckshot passed the hawk and struck him in the heart, killing him instantly. Mills was an assistant engineer in the United States Navy, and was awaiting orders at the time of his death.

**THE MARKETS.**  
Corrected by R. A. Wainwright & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn	70 a	Salt Liverpool 195 a 210
Wheat	1 40 a 1 60	" American 2 25
Flour	3 80 a 4 00	Candles tallow 20 a 25
Meal	2 a 2 2	Old Lard 0 00 a 1 25
Chop	12 a 12	" Kerosene 50 a 120
Bacon	12 a 12	Sheeting, Fries A 120
Beef	7 00 a 8 00	Marble 100 a 150
Lard	12 a 12	Yarn, Fries, per lb 100
Molasses	28 a 30	Iron 6 a 8
Cheese	18 a 25	Hides, green 7 12 a 15
" Mount 15 a 20		Nails 10 a 12
Butter	20 a 20	Beeswax 2 a 30
Peanut	20 a 20	Clover Seed 100 a 100
Apples, green 50 a 100		Home grown 0 00 a 0 00
" dried 4 a 8		Barrick Flour, Fruit 50
Potatoes 00 a 00		Onion 60 a 100
" Irish 00 a 00		Shingles 25 a 40
Coffee 25 a 30		Long line pine 4 50 a 5 25
Sugar 10 a 14		Hay, per cut 40 a 50
" crushed 15 a 18		Rags 3 a 4
Green Peas 50 a 55		dry 15 a 18

## WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

REPORTED BY WINSTON TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.

NEW TOBACCO.	
Leaves—Common	6 50 to 7 00
" Medium	7 00 to 7 50
Leaves—Common	8 00 to 9 00
" Medium	9 00 to 10 00
RAISED TOBACCO—Common	8 00 to 11 00
" Fancy	12 00 to 16 00
WRAPPERS—Common	9 00 to 12 00
" Good to Fine	12 00 to 20 00
" Fancy	20 00 to 50 00

## DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Leaves—Medium	5 50 to 6 00
" Good	6 00 to 7 00
" Common Bright	7 00 to 9 00
" Fancy Smokers	10 00 to 12 00
Leaves—Common Red	7 00 to 9 00
" Good	8 00 to 10 00
" Common Bright	15 00 to 20 00
" Good Bright	25 00 to 40 00
" Fancy Wrappers	50 00 to 75 00

**New York.** August 18.—Cotton, 00 a 20 Flour, \$6 00 to \$7 75; Corn, 71 a 80 Wheat, 1 40 a 1 58; Gold, 115 a 100; Bonds N. O. old, 60 a 100, new 00 a 100.

**Baltimore.** August 18.—Cotton 00 00 30 Flour 5 00 a 6 00; Wheat, \$1 50 a \$1 60; Corn, 70 a 80; Yellow, 60 a 70; Oats, 40 a 44 Bacon, 9 a 10; Whiskey, 95 a 100; Lard, 16 a 10

**Petersburg.** August 18.—Flour, 7 50 a 8 00 Wheat, red 1 65 a 1 90; white, 40 a 42 00; Corn, 75 a 78; Bacon, hog round 10 a 11

**Charlotte.** August 18.—Bacon 12 a 13 Flour, 4 25 a 4 50; Corn, 68 a 70; Oats, 45 a 50 Wheat, 1 40 a 1



At the BOOK STORE



**FOR SALE.**  
ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.